

EXHIBIT A

FOURTH ENLARGED EDITION

**CONCISE CHEMICAL AND
TECHNICAL DICTIONARY**

Edited by

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This unique dictionary, reviewed by reviewers alike, has 1

The original score of 85,000 definitions of

To make this dictionary rather than extended something about a ce

Chemical product not be registered.

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Vinyl acetate-crotonic acid

pyrrolidone.

1 pyrrolidone-vinyl acetate co-

lymer.

1 chloride sheet that has been

d in two directions.

oxide.

bber.

ine resins.

amine resins, isobutyl.

amine resins, methyl.

mination of a surface, equal to

1,000 lumen per square meter.

asone.

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cric instrument for measuring

ugh a liquid.

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iron oxide.

y ester.

fated triolein.

Fatty ester sulfate.

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d'rolyzed vegetable proteins.

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Lydian stone (lydite, touchstone; basanite). Black

form of quartz.

Lydimycin. An antibiotic substance derived from

Streptomyces lydicus.

lydite. Lydian stone.

lye. Aqueous solution of sodium or potassium hy-

droxide.

lye, spent. Salt and glycerin solution formed in soap

manufacture.

Lygomine 6. Locust gum extract.

Lykopen (Vatrolite). Sodium hydrosulfide; wh.

powd., used as reducing agent in dyeing textiles,

clarifying agent in sugar, glue, soap.

Lyman bands. Group of spectral bands in Schumann

region of hydrogen spectrum between 1450 Å and

1650 Å.

lymph. Colorless, alkaline fluid consisting of plasma

resembling that of the blood and corpuscles, which

fills the lymph vessels and tissue spaces, acting as a

medium between the blood and the body cells.

lymph (lympho-). Prefix signifying water.

Lymphocoe. Lymph, thymus, spleen extract.

Lynal. Dental comp.

Lyndiol. Lyneostrol and mestranol.

Lynite. Aluminum-base alloy with 9-13.5% copper

and optional additions of manganese, magnesium,

and silicon; used principally as piston alloy, and also

for other automotive purposes.

Lynol. Solubilized light mineral oil.

Lynoral. Ethynylestradiol.

Lynx 900. Catalyst.

lyochrome. Flavin.

lyo-enzyme. Soluble tissue enzyme.

Lyofix. Mixture of $C_{12}H_{22}$ and $C_{17}H_{35}$, quaternary

ammonium salts; used as leveling agent in dyeing

Lyofix DE. Quaternary ammonium salt mixture;

used as leveling agent for basic dyes.

lyogel. A gel in which the solid particles are sur-

rounded and held together by forces of liquid, in con-

tradiction to xerogels, in which the particles are in

direct contact with one another.

Lyogen V. Ethylene oxide condensate.

Lyokol O. Naphthalene sulfonic acid and formalde-

hyde.

lyolysis (solvolysis). Protolytic reaction between a

cationic acid or an anion base and a solvent (water,

ammonia, etc.).

Lyoniun ion. Solvent molecule plus a proton, e.g.,

 H_2O^+ in water, NH_4^+ in liquid ammonia.

lyophilic. Material which readily goes into colloidal

suspension in a liquid.

lyophilization. Dehydrating a frozen substance by

sublimation in vacuo.

lyophilizing. Freezing a wet material and then drying

it in a high vacuum.

lyophobic. Material which exists in the colloidal

state but with a tendency to repel liquids.

Lyoran. POE veg. oil.

lyosol. A liquid system sol.

lyosorption. Adsorption of a solvent on suspended

particles.

lyosphere. Adsorption layer: built up from molecules

of a dispersion medium.

lyotropic series. Ions, radicals, or salts placed in

order of their effect on various catalytic, colloidal,

and physiological phenomena.

Lymphogel. Polyacrylamide hydrogel.

lyphoramin. Octa peptide with 4-d-amino acids.

Lymphozyme. Lyophilized restriction enzyme.

Lyal. 2-Hydroxy-2-methyl-6-(3-4-hydroxy cyclo-

hexane aldehyde).

Lyantral. Perfume comp.

Lycamine. Basic dye.

lyse. Solve.

Lysenyl. Lysuride acid maleate.

Lysergan. Fenethazine.

lysergic acid. $C_{18}H_{22}N_2O_2$; m.p. 240.

d-lysergic acid diethylamide (N,N-diethyl-d-lyserg-

amide). $C_{28}H_{42}N_2O_2$; m.w. 323.42; pr. f.b.z.; m.p.

80-85.

Lyse-S. Reagent.

lysidine. Methyl glyoxalidine.

lysan. Substance which dissolves cells.

d-lysine (d-α,ε-diamino caproic acid; d-2,6-diamino

hexanoic acid). $NH_2(CH_2)_4CH(NH_2)COOH$; m.w.

146.13; need. or hex. pl. f.a.l.; s.w.

l-lysine (l-2,6-diamino hexanoic acid; l-α,ε-diamino

caproic acid). $NH_2(CH_2)_4CH(NH_2)COOH$; m.w.

146.13; flat need. f.w.; hex. pl. f.a.l.; s.w.; s.a.l.

L-(+)-lysine dihydrochloride. $C_6H_{12}N_2O_2 \cdot 2HCl$;

m.w. 219; m.p. 193.

L(+)-lysine-1-hydrate. $C_6H_{12}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2O$; m.w. 164.2;

m.p. 215-217 (dec.).

l-lysine picrate. $C_6H_{12}N_2O_2 \cdot C_6H_3N_3O_4$; m.w.

375.17; need.

lysis. Breakdown of living cells.

Ly sivan. Ethopropazine HCl.

Lyosden. Mitotane.

Lyosol. Insecticide.

Lysofibrin. Fibrinolytic agent.

Lysof. Disinfectant containing alkaline salts of phen-

ol and the cresols, together with oils and resin

soaps; a brown oily liquid.

lysolecithin. Poisonous substance produced by the

action of lecithinase on lecithin.

Lysoxime. Bacteriolytic agent, enzymic in nature,

present in tears, sputum, nasal mucus.

Lysopill. Diphenylpyraline.

Lytag. Sintered pulverized fly-ash.

Lytecin. Analgesic.

Lytron. Polystyrene.

Lytron 680. Styrene acrylate.

Lytron 897-899. Vinyl acetate-maleic anhydride co-

polymers.

Lyxoflavin (lyxoflavin). $C_{17}H_{18}N_2O_4$; m.w. 376.36;

yell. need. f.w.; s.l.s.w.

d-lyxosazone. d-Xylose.

d-lyxose. $C_6H_{12}O_5$; m.w. 150.13; col. monod.;biaxial cr., hyg.; sp.gr. 1.545^{20°C}; m.p. 106; s.w.D-lyxose. $C_6H_{12}O_5$; m.w. 150; m.p. 106-107.

dohexane and DDT, ins.

nt, solvent.